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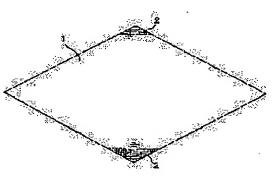
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## (54) KITCHEN PAPER

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a kitchen paper having improved easily wiping properties, wrapping properties and cushioning properties while keeping the basic properties.

SOLUTION: This kitchen paper 1 is made of a paper comprising one or more kinds of pulp 2, or the combination of the pulp 2 and a synthetic fiber, and made by a wet papermaking. The kitchen paper has ≤60% compressibility, ≥70% compressive elasticity modulus, ≤ 1.47 N bending resistance and ≥0.5 mm apparent thickness based on JIS L1096 (one piece measurement), and is formed into a monolayer or bilayer square shape. The kitchen paper can be used for wiping of water or oil, cleaning, wrapping of food or tableware, cooking of the food, oil-draining, water-draining or the like.



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#### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The paper for chitins which is the wet paper milling paper which consists of pulp or pulp, and a synthetic fiber, and is characterized by 60% or less of compressibility, 70% or more of compressibility, 1.47Ns or less of bending resistance, and thickness being 0.5mm or more. [Claim 2] The paper for chitins according to claim 1 whose basis weight 10 · 40% of crepe processing and embossing are performed, and is two or more 30 g/m.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the paper for chitins used for wiping of water and an oil, cleaning, packing of food and tableware, cooking of food, an oil thrower, or a ridge.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a conventional paper for chitins, what was indicated by JP,4-256721,A, JP,4-256722,A, JP,4-276228,A, JP,4-285523,A, JP,4-297215,A, JP,5-192285,A, JP,7-184815,A, JP,11-156979,A, JP,11-156980,A, JP,11-139452,A, etc., for example is known. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in order to contribute to prompt progress development of technology and to expect development of industry, the technical problem that packing nature and cushioning properties want to improve further in the ease of wiping of the paper for chitins occurs. It is necessary to secure as usual the fundamental performance of the paper for [ this ] the chitins of being hard to be torn on the other hand even if it gets wet from water or oil, and having moderate hardness etc.

[0004] It aims at offering the paper for chitins which can raise packing nature and cushioning properties in the ease of wiping, this invention having been made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and maintaining a fundamental performance.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In invention according to claim 1, in order to attain the above mentioned technical problem, it is the wet paper milling paper which consists of pulp or pulp, and a synthetic fiber, and is characterized by 60% or less of compressibility, 70% or more of compressibility, 1.47Ns or less of bending resistance, and thickness being 0.5mm or more. In addition, 10 · 40% of crepe processing and embossing are performed, and it is desirable that a basis weight is two or more 30 g/m. [0006]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, if the desirable operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing, the paper 1 for chitins in this operation gestalt As shown in drawing 1, it is the wet paper milling paper which consists of one sort or two sorts or more of pulp 2 or pulp 2, and synthetic fibers. JIS Abbreviation conformity (one sheet measurement) is carried out to L1096, and by 60% or less of compressibility, 70% or more of compressibility, and 1.47Ns or less of bending resistance, it is formed in the rectangle of a monolayer or a double layer, and is used for wiping of water and an oil, cleaning, packing of

food and tableware, cooking of food, an oil thrower, or a ridge.

[0007] as pulp 2 ·· (1) ·· the pulp group which is comparatively inferior to absorptivity or oil-absorption nature ·· concrete ·· a needle-leaf tree bleached pulp and a non-pan ·· carrying out ·· kraft pulp and a non-pan ·· carrying out ·· sulfurous-acid kraft pulp and (2) ·· the pulp group which is comparatively excellent in absorptivity or oil-absorption nature ·· concrete ·· a broad-leaved tree bleached pulp and a non-pan ·· carrying out ·· a KEMISAMO mechanical pulp and the pulp which carried out the non-pan and carried out mercerization processing of the kraft pulp ·· a non-pan is carried out and mechanical chemical the case where it combines although the pulp group of these (1) and the pulp group of (2) may be independent ·· (1) / (2) =90 / 10 · 0/100 ·· it is good for 70 / 30 · 10/90 (weight ratio) to come out comparatively

preferably, and to mix

[0008] A part of front face of fiber fuses with for example, a polyolefine system, a polyester system, a polyamide system, and hot heat treatment, and it consists of fiber, such as heat weld nature fiber to which fiber acts on bonded structure ization, and adhesive fiber which discovers an adhesive property under an elevated temperature or high humidity, it is supplied to the wet paper machine (a cylinder machine and a Fortlinear paper machine are used) which is not illustrated, and mixes with pulp 2, and a synthetic fiber raises the endurance at the time of repeat use of the paper 1 for chitins The ratio which mixes and carries out paper making of pulp 2 and the synthetic fiber has pulp 2/synthetic fiber =97/3 · 70 / 30 (weight ratio) good grade.

[0009] The compressibility (when a load is added to the paper 1 for chitins, it means whether it becomes how much thin) of the paper 1 for chitins is 60% or less, and compressibility (after adding a load to the paper 1 for chitins, it means how many thickness revert) is 70% or more. This is because the fragment which was easy to be torn after an oil absorption and water absorption, and was occasionally torn to pieces at the time of the ridge of food or an oil thrower may adhere to food (material) when the compressibility of the paper 1 for chitins exceeds 60%. Moreover, it is because there is fear of a burn since it is easy to take lessons for dirt from a hand and the heat of an object tends to get across to a hand, in case the frying pan after cooking is wiped, for example, when compressibility is less than 70%. It wipes, when wiping off the fine partial dirt which deformed [ tools / various supplies around latus sides, such as a tile and a stainless steel front face, or a chitin, and ], if compressibility is 70% or more, and it is refreshing.

[0010] Compressibility and compressibility are computed by the following methods. (1) Measure the thickness T0 (mm) when adding the load of 0.49 (kPa) to a test piece first.

- (2) Subsequently, measure the thickness T1 (mm) when adding the load of 29.4 (kPa) to a test piece.
- (3) Measure thickness Towhen adding load of 0.49 (kPa) to test piece' (mm) again.
- (4) In this way, if thickness T0 and T1 and T0' are measured, it will compute by the following formulas.

Compressibility (%) =(T0·T1)/T0x100 compressibility (%) =(T0·T1)/(T0·T1) x100[0011] The bending resistance of the paper 1 for chitins expresses ductility, and is set as 1.47Ns or less. this is a shell to which it is hard to be crooked, and along [ to an object ] is bad, and wipes at the time of cleaning, and remnants tend to happen, when the bending resistance of the paper 1 for chitins exceeds 1.47 Ns Moreover, it is because there is a possibility of \*\*\*\*\*\*(ing) and damaging a material in case tableware is packed.

l0012] the paper 1 for chitins is shallow while crepe processing (crepe processing) is carried out so that a silk crape-like wrinkling may be attached — embossing of the irregularity (emboss processing) is carried out so that it may come up or various patterns, such as an impression, may be attached crepe processing — the paper 1 for chitins — it is preferably given to 15 · 30% 10 to 60% this is because along [ to an object ] is good although ductility can be given to the whole sheet and there is surface irregularity by embossing if it is this range Moreover, it is the shell in which there is much absorbed dose of hair oil, and it wipes, and remnants do not have it, either and by which it cannot be beaten easily.

[0013] Moreover, embossing is performed so that the appearance thickness of the paper 1 for chitins may be set to 0.5mm or more. When wiping off oil dirt, the adhering food dregs, etc., this has good scraping, and if there is moderate compression elasticity, it will tend [further] to be worn. Thickness is 0.7mm · 3.0mm preferably 0.5mm · 5.0mm, when flexibility etc. is taken into consideration. Furthermore, the basis weight of the paper 1 for chitins is preferably set as two or more (in the case of a laminating, it measures in the state of a laminating) 40 g/m two or more 30 g/m. When this is less than two 30 g/m, it is deficient in \*\*\*\*\*\* of an embossing configuration, and is because the effect of the scraping performance by the embossing configuration falls.

[0014] Since according to the above mentioned composition the paper 1 for chitins is crooked in the configuration of the object of tableware etc. and it is accompanied appropriately, it wipes, there are no remnants and the ease of wiping improves remarkably. Moreover, since it

excels in the absorptivity of water or an oil, these wipe, and it is very hard to be torn, even if there are very few remnants and they moreover get wet from water or oil. Moreover, a hand does not become dirty but the oil processing after cooking and frying pan \*\*\*\* can also cancel fear of a burn easily. Furthermore, since it is softer than copy paper while the paper 1 for chitins has a moderate degree of hardness, and it becomes possible to make it very hard to be torn, since it is harder than TESSHU, the large improvement in handling nature can expect very much. The packing nature of food or tableware and cushioning properties can be raised remarkably further again.

[0015] In addition, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt showed the rectangular paper 1 for chitins, it may not be limited to this at all and other configurations, such as circular, a polygon, and a rectangle, are sufficient. Moreover, crepe processing and embossing can be performed also in manufacture of the paper 1 for chitins, or after manufacture. [0016]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention as mentioned above, since bending resistance is set to 1.47Ns or less 70% or more and thickness is set [ the compressibility of the paper for chitins ] to 0.5mm or more for 60% or less and compressibility, there is an outstanding effect that packing nature and cushioning properties can be raised in the ease of wiping of the paper for chitins. Moreover, even if it gets wet from water, oil, etc., it is hard to be torn, and the fundamental performance of a paper for chitins called moderate hardness etc. can be secured.

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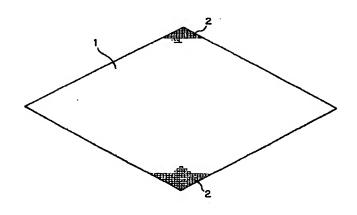
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## (54)【発明の名称】 キッチン用ペーパー

## (57)【要約】

【課題】 基本的な性能を維持しつつ、拭きやすさ、包 装性、及びクッション性を向上させることのできるキッ チン用ペーパーを提供する。

【解決手段】 キッチン用ペーパー1を、1種若しくは2種以上のパルプ2あるいはパルプ2と合成繊維とからなる湿式抄造紙とする。そして、JIS L1096に準拠(1枚測定)してキッチン用ペーパー1の圧縮率を60%以下、圧縮弾性率を70%以上、剛軟度を1.47 N以下、見かけ厚さを0.5 mm以上とし、単層又は複層の方形に形成し、水や油の拭き取り、掃除、食品や食器の包装、食品の調理、油切り、又は水切り等に用いる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 パルプあるいはパルプと合成繊維とからなる湿式抄造紙であって、圧縮率60%以下、圧縮弾性率70%以上、剛軟度1.47N以下、厚さが0.5mm以上であることを特徴とするキッチン用ペーパー。

【請求項2】 10~40%のクレープ加工及びエンボス加工が施され、かつ坪量が $30g/m^2$ 以上である請求項1記載のキッチン用ペーパー。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、水や油の拭き取り、掃除、食品や食器の包装、食品の調理、油切り、又は水切りに用いられるキッチン用ペーパーに関するものである。

## [0002]

【従来の技術】従来のキッチン用ペーパーとしては、例えば特開平4-256721号、特開平4-256722号、特開平4-256722号、特開平4-285523号、特開平4-297215号、特開平5-192285号、特開平7-184815号、特開平11-156980号、及び特開平11-139452号公報等に開示されたものが知られている。

#### [0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、科学・技術の速やかな進歩発展に寄与し、産業の発達を期するには、キッチン用ペーパーの拭きやすさ、包装性、及びクッション性をさらに向上させたいという課題がある。この一方、水や油で濡れても破れにくく、適度な固さを有する等というキッチン用ペーパーの基本的な性能は従来通り確保する必要がある。

【0004】本発明は、上記課題に鑑みなされたもので、基本的な性能を維持しつつ、拭きやすさ、包装性、及びクッション性を向上させることのできるキッチン用ペーパーを提供することを目的としている。

#### [0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1記載の発明においては、上記課題を達成するため、パルプあるいはパルプと合成繊維とからなる湿式抄造紙であって、圧縮率60%以下、圧縮弾性率70%以上、剛軟度1.47N以下、厚さが0.5mm以上であることを特徴としている。なお、10~40%のクレープ加工及びエンボス加工が施され、かつ坪量が30g/m²以上であることが好ましい。

#### [0006]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の好ましい実施形態を説明すると、本実施形態におけるキッチン用ペーパー1は、図1に示すように、1種若しくは2種以上のパルプ2あるいはパルプ2と合成繊維とからなる湿式抄造紙であって、JIS L1096に略準拠

(1 枚測定) して圧縮率 6 0 %以下、圧縮弾性率 7 0 %以上、剛軟度 1. 4 7 N以下で、単層又は複層の方形に形成され、水や油の拭き取り、掃除、食品や食器の包装、食品の調理、油切り、又は水切り等に用いられる。

【0007】パルブ2としては、例えば(1)比較的吸水性や吸油性に劣るパルプ群、具体的には、針葉樹さらしパルプ、未さらしクラフトパルプ、未さらし亜硫酸クラフトパルプ、(2)比較的吸水性や吸油性に優れるパルプ群、具体的には、広葉樹さらしパルプ、未さらしケミサーモメカニカルパルプ、未さらしクラフトパルプをマーセル化処理したパルプ、未さらしメカニカルケミカル処理パルプ等が適宜用いられる。これら(1)のパルプ群と(2)のパルプ群とは、単独でも良いが、組み合わせる場合には、(1)/(2)=90/10~0/100、好ましくは70/30~10/90(重量比)の割合で混合すると良い。

【0008】合成繊維は、例えばポリオレフィン系、ポリエステル系、ポリアミド系、高温の熱処理で繊維の表面の一部が溶融し、繊維が接着構造化に作用する熱融着性繊維、高温や高湿度下で接着性を発現する接着性繊維等の繊維からなり、図示しない湿式抄紙機(丸網抄紙機や長網抄紙機が使用される)に投入されてパルプ2と混合し、キッチン用ペーパー1の繰り返し使用時の耐久性等を向上させる。パルプ2と合成繊維とを混合して抄紙する比率は、パルプ2/合成繊維=97/3~70/30(重量比)程度が良い。

【0009】キッチン用ペーパー1の圧縮率(キッチン 用ペーパー1に荷重を加えたとき、どの程度薄くなるか を表す)は60%以下、圧縮弾性率(キッチン用ペーパー 30 1に荷重を加えた後、どの程度厚みが復元するかを表 す)は70%以上である。これは、キッチン用ペーパー 1の圧縮率が60%を超えると、食品の水切りや油切り の際、吸油、吸水後に破れやすく、時にはちぎれた破片 が食品(素材)に付着することがあるからである。また、 圧縮弾性率が70%未満だと、例えば調理後のフライパ ンを拭く際、汚れが手につきやすいし、対象物の熱さが 手に伝わりやすいので、火傷のおそれがあるからであ る。圧縮弾性率が70%以上であれば、タイル、ステン レス表面等の広い面やキッチン周辺の様々な用品、用具 40 類等の変形した細かい部分汚れを拭き取る場合にも拭き 心地が良い。

【0010】圧縮率と圧縮弾性率とは以下の方法により 算出される。(1)先ず、試験片に0.49(k Pa)の荷 重を加えたときの厚さ $T_0(mm)$ を測定する。

- (2)次いで、試験片に29.4(kPa)の荷重を加えたときの厚さ $T_1(mm)$ を測定する。
- (3)再度、試験片に 0. 49(k P a)の荷重を加えたと きの厚さ T<sub>.0</sub> (m m)を測定する。
- (4)こうして厚さ $T_0$ 、 $T_1$ 、 $T_0$ を測定したら、以下の 50 計算式により算出する。

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圧縮率(%) =  $(T_0 - T_1)/T_0 \times 100$ 圧縮弾性率(%) =  $(T_0 - T_1)/(T_0 - T_1) \times 100$ 【0011】 キッチン用ペーパー1の剛軟度は、しなやかさを表し、1.47N以下に設定される。これは、キッチン用ペーパー1の剛軟度が1.47Nを超えると、屈曲しにくく、対象物への沿いが悪く、掃除時に拭き残

ッチン用ペーパー1の剛軟度が1.47Nを超えると、 屈曲しにくく、対象物への沿いが悪く、掃除時に拭き残 しが起こりやすいからである。また、食器を包装する 際、ごわごわし、素材を傷付けるおそれがあるからであ る。

【0012】キッチン用ペーパー1は、ちりめん状のしわが付くようクレープ加工(crepe processing)されるとともに、浅い浮き出しあるいはくぼみ等の各種模様が付くよう凹凸のエンボス加工(emboss processing)される。クレープ加工は、キッチン用ペーパー1の10~60%、好ましくは15~30%に施される。これは、この範囲ならば、シート全体にしなやかさを付与することができ、エンボス加工で表面の凹凸があるにもかかわらず、対象物への沿いが良いからである。また、水油の吸収量が多く、拭き残しもなく、破れにくいからである。

【0013】また、エンボス加工は、キッチン用ペーパー1の見かけ厚さが0.5 mm以上となるよう施される。これは、油汚れや付着した食品カス等を拭き取る場合、掻き取りが良く、適度な圧縮弾性があれば、さらに擦れやすい。厚さは、柔軟性等を考慮すると、0.5 mm~5.0 mm、好ましくは0.7 mm~3.0 mmである。さらに、キッチン用ペーパー1の坪量は30 g/m²以上、好ましくは40 g/m²以上(積層の場合は積層状態で測定)に設定される。これは、30 g/m²未満だと、エンボス形状の保形成に乏しく、エンボス形状による掻き取り性能の効果が低下するからである。

【0014】上記構成によれば、食器等の対象物の形状にキッチン用ペーパー1が屈曲して適切に添うので、拭

き残しがなく、拭きやすさが著しく向上する。また、水や油の吸収性に優れるので、これらの拭き残しが実に少なく、しかも、水や油で濡れても非常に破れにくい。また、調理後の油処理やフライパン拭き等でも手が汚れず、火傷のおそれを容易に解消することができる。さらに、キッチン用ペーパー1が適度な硬度を有し、テッシュよりも固いので、きわめて破れにくくすることが可能になるとともに、コピー紙よりも柔らかいので、取扱性の大幅な向上が大いに期待できる。さらにまた、食品やできる。

【0015】なお、上記実施形態では方形のキッチン用ペーパー1を示したが、なんらこれに限定されるものではなく、例えば円形、多角形、長方形等の他の形状でも良い。また、クレープ加工やエンボス加工は、キッチン用ペーパー1の製造中でも、製造後でも施すことができる。

#### [0016]

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明によれば、キッチン 用ペーパーの圧縮率を60%以下、圧縮弾性率を70%以上、剛軟度を1.47N以下、そして厚さを0.5mm以上とするので、キッチン用ペーパーの拭きやすさ、包装性、及びクッション性を向上させることができるという優れた効果がある。また、水や油等で濡れても破れにくく、適度な固さ等というキッチン用ペーパーの基本的な性能を確保することができる。

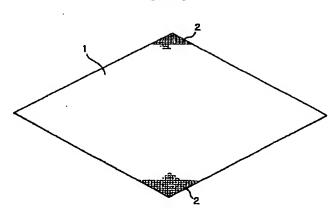
## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係るキッチン用ペーパーの実施形態を示す斜視説明図である。

## 。 【符号の説明】

- 1 キッチン用ペーパー
- 2 パルプ

【図1】



フロントページの続き

F ターム(参考) 3B074 AA02 AA04 AB01 AC03 4L055 AC03 AC06 AF15 AF33 AF35 CD01 CD13 CH20 EA08 FA13 GA46